

COUNTY NEWS

HEATH SPRING

Evelyn Caroline, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowers, at the home of its parents near Westville, Wednesday, January 12th, aged three months and ten days. The little body was laid to rest by tender hands, the day following in the cemetery of the Westville Baptist Church.

The Rev. R. D. Garland, of Richmond, Va., was a visitor at Baptist pastorium Friday and Saturday of last week. His sermon at the Baptist church Friday night was most inspiring and helpful to those who heard it.

The game of basket-ball between the Columbia High School team and the Heath Spring High School team was a very interesting one and resulted as follows: Columbia 18, Heath Springs 11.

Mrs. O. C. Croxton returned from the Fennell Infirmary health.

At a regular communication of Barron Lodge, No. 261, F. & A. M., the first degree was conferred on Prof. Armfield, of Stoneboro.

TABERNACLE

The many friends of Mr. James W. Plyler are glad to have him home again. He is very much improved after having undergone treatment at the Fennell Infirmary for three weeks.

Our minister, Rev. Mr. Merritt, who arrived at the parsonage some weeks ago, has his work well in hand. The people are very much pleased, and are looking forward to a very successful year under his pastorate.

The school of Tabernacle is in a flourishing condition. The work being done is very efficient, and by the co-operation of the patrons, this session bids fair to be the best in the history of the school.

This community can boast of having more school teachers than any other of its size anywhere. Mr. C. H. Rowell is teaching at this place. Mr. Geo. F. Carners at Union; Mr. A. C. Rowell at Buford; Miss Carrie Funderburke at New Bethel; Miss Zulee Funderburk at Oak Hill, and Mr. C. A. Plyler at Tradesville, a former resident of this place.

Mrs. S. M. Funderburk, of Birmingham, Ala., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jane Plyler, of this section.

Mr. Editor, I hope that your linotype machine won't "balk" any more, as we feel lost without The News.

SCHOLA PUELLA.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL RECOVERY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

For nearly nine years I was a great sufferer from what my doctor said was Kidney trouble and my blood was out of order; enduring all that time excruciating pain in my back across my bowels. I was drawn down so that I could only walk with my hands on my knees. My doctor said he could do nothing for me. I tried many kinds of medicine but all to no avail. A friend told me about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and as I had tried everything else that I heard of, I bought a bottle of Swamp-Root and it did wonders for me. I prize it higher than any other medicine and I shall recommend it to my friends. I wish to add right here that after using Swamp-Root for two months I began to straighten up and am now sound and well, and feel like I might live a long time yet to tell what your medicine has done for me.

Yours very truly,

T. C. CLAY.

750 Sugar St., Marion, Ohio.
State of Ohio
Marion County

Personally appeared before me this 19th day of December, A. D. 1914, T. C. Clay, who subscribed to the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

CHARLES W. HABERMAN,
Notary Public,
Marion Co., Ohio.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.,
Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do
For You.

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Lancaster "Semi-Weekly News." Regular fifty cent and one dollar size bottle for sale at all drug stores.

PROGRAM OF NATIONAL MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN

Laymen's Missionary Convention to be Held at Columbia February 6 to 9.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6—3 o'clock—"The Task of the Modern Church," Dr. Worth M. Tippy, New York City, pastor Madison Avenue Methodist church. "Spiritual Objectives for Men of Business," Dr. Edwin M. Po-teat, Greenville, S. C., president of Furman University.

7:30 p. m.—About three central union meetings.

Monday, Feb. 7, 10:30 a. m.—Meeting of pastors for conference and prayer, led by Dr. Worth M. Tippy.

"A Tourist's View of Missions," Dr. John N. Mills, Washington, D. C.

"An Adequate Missionary Motive," Rev. R. W. Patton, Atlanta, Ga., missionary secretary for Southern Province Protestant Episcopal church.

"The Big Brother Among the Nations," Dr. W. W. Pinson, Nashville, Tenn., general secretary mission board, M. E. C. south.

Tuesday, Feb. 8, 9:30 a. m.—The hour of prayer.

"The Two Americas," Rev. J. G. Dale, Chester, S. C., secretary Laymen's Missionary movement, A. R. P. church.

"Winning China for Christ," Rev. J. A. G. Shipley, Shanghai, China, missionary to China M. E. church, south. Member Baltimore conference, missionary since 1898.

"Building the Kingdom in China," Rev. J. C. Lowe, Canton, China, missionary for the Southern Baptist convention.

"Financing the Kingdom," Dr. J. T. Henderson, Chattanooga, Tenn., secretary Laymen's Movement for Southern Baptist convention. For five years president Woman's college at Bristol, Va.

3:00 p. m.—Denominational conferences. Baptist at First Baptist church; Methodist at Washington street Methodist church; Christian at Y. M. C. A. hall; Episcopal at Jefferson hotel; Presbyterian at First Presbyterian church.

Tuesday, Feb. 8, 7:30 p. m.—"The World Crisis and Its Challenge to America," Rev. C. J. Thompson, Raleigh, N. C., field secretary for missions, Southern Baptist convention, Wake Forest university.

"A Near View of the Far East," Rev. Wm. McDowell, D. D., Chicago, bishop of Methodist church.

Wednesday, Feb. 9, 9:30 a. m.—"Missionary Progress of Recent Years," Rev. J. O. Reavis, Columbia, S. C., field secretary foreign missionary committee, Presbyterian church in United States.

"Missions as a Personal Interest," Bishop McDowell.

"The Recent Missionary Opportunity," the Rt. Rev. William A. Guerry, D. D., Charleston, S. C., bishop of the diocese of South Carolina.

"Getting Ready for World Conquest," Dr. D. Clay Lilly, Nashville, Tenn., field secretary Laymen's Movement, United States and Canada.

Open Parliament.

3:00 p. m.—Denominational conferences.

7:30 p. m.—"What I Have and What I Owe Thereby," Dr. J. Henry Harms, Newberry, S. C., president Newberry College.

"Leaving Your Mark on the World," Lieut. Col. E. W. Halford, New York city, vice chairman Laymen's Missionary Movement in United States and Canada.

"The Dedication of Our Money to Jesus Christ," Dr. J. T. Henderson, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The end of the convention is the beginning of the campaign. Workable plans for the coming years. The unchanging life purpose.

Friendly Bird.

An English lady residing in the country has a pet blackbird. Last summer the bird's cage was placed in the open window and a wild blackbird flew down to it, looking through for a minute or two at the prisoner and then flying away. A minute afterward the visitor returned, bearing a worm in its beak. This act of friendship was repeated again and again, until the caged blackbird and his mistress had to leave. The two birds had been separated for eight months, but recently the lady returned to the country, and had not hung the cage up half an hour before the same wild blackbird was seen flying down to his old friend.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON STATE INSANE ASYLUM

could not change his salary—there was no fund for it, no provision to pay up, at the same time, to me, was I to let those patients continue to suffer for the lack of that necessary skill in this institution; or should I make a personal contribution in order to relieve their suffering and improve their treatment?

I determined, gentlemen, that I could not endure the thought of the continuance of the condition and the environment of those patients. Therefore, the only thing that I saw that I could do was to go to the bank and see what I could do about that money that was needed. I was well aware of the fact that the salary of an official of the state could not be increased during his term of office.

Therefore, when I went to the bank and found it would take \$2,375 in order to secure the services of a man who, in my judgment, would fill the position, the money was offered to me at the rate of 3 per cent, so that I determined that I would make that contribution to this institution, giving my personal notes for \$2,375 at 3 per cent interest, so as to pay the additional amount which was necessary in order to secure him.

Then I determined to fix the term of the superintendent to run from May 1, 1915, to February 15, 1916, at which time this honorable body would be in session, and I would then put the question fairly and squarely up to you, whether you would make this provision for a competent and efficient superintendent, or whether you would be willing to let the institution lapse back into the condition and treatment which prevailed here previous to his incumbency.

Now, gentlemen, I feel that I have been justified in making that contribution. I want to say to you that there is no act of my official life that has given me more gratification. When I have seen the improved conditions in that institution, the improved treatment, and the results of that treatment on those patients, I feel that I have been justified in this contribution. I have done it cheerfully! I have done it gladly. I do not ask to be reimbursed for this personal contribution that I made to the alleviation of the suffering of these unfortunate fellow citizens of ours. The consciousness of having done my duty fully repays me. Of course you realize that that condition can not continue. I could not go on through this next year, making provision for the salary of a state official, and that responsibility will now rest on you.

I want to say to you that the benefits of that work are shown in results which you find by an investigation of that institution.

I want to say further, gentlemen, that the cost of maintenance of that institution for the year 1914 was \$316,443.59; the cost of maintenance of the institution in 1915 was \$301,868.42, saving in operating expenses \$14,575.17. The amount brought over from the appropriation of last year was \$17,885.

Now, I want to call your attention to the fact that saving in operating expenses has not been at the expense of the comforts of those patients. The average daily number in that institution through the year 1915 has been 117 patients more than in the year previous—than in 1914. With the increased average attendance of 117 patients, the cost in maintenance has been reduced \$14,575.17. The per capita expense in 1914 was

\$176.18, and in 1915, \$170.92.

I want to call your attention further to the fact that besides this increase in average of patients they had added for the care of those patients 10 physicians, whose time is given entirely to the care of those patients, whereas before three regular physicians, giving all their time, were employed, and three for a part of their time.

One of the first items that was taken up in the character of savings by Dr. Williams, after his inauguration into that office, was in the matter of the laundry. In 1914 the monthly pay roll in the laundry was \$702 in 1915 it was reduced to \$227 a month, making a saving for the year of \$5,700. That work, instead of being done by paid negro women, was done by the negro women who were in the institution, not by compulsion, nor by force, but simply by persuasion, and being glad to get the opportunity of having occupation rather than in sitting around in idleness all the time.

When Dr. Williams investigated further he found that there were 15 colored women scrubbers, who took care of the white women's ward at \$10 each per month, and six men scrubbers, who took care of the men's ward at \$16 each per month. Those were discharged and patients in the institution were glad to do that work. The saving in this item was \$2,952 for the year.

On the farm the cost of operating for 1915 was \$9,127.49; the cost of operating the farm in 1915 was \$4,682.66, making a saving in the operating expenses of the farm of \$4,444.83.

The saving in these items, gentlemen, amount to \$13,295.83.

There was another item, the exact figures of which I did not remember to take from the report of the previous year; but I want to say that whisky, prior to Dr. Williams being placed in charge was bought at that institution by the barrel. I want to say to you now that the consumption of whisky in that institution its less than a quart per month.

Permit me to call your attention to certain phases of this work which are simply obtained by personal interviews, personal contact and from my personal visits to this institution. When the plan was adopted of giving occupation and diversion to these patients it was found that patients there who were simply indifferent, who lay there supinely, who had no occupation or diversion, when they were approached and asked if they did not feel like doing some work, showed an eagerness to accept it.

"I want to say that in the institution, following out the plan of giving occupation and diversion to the patients, they have now a printing plant where some of the inmates daily work; they now have a laundry where inmates do most of the work; they have kitchens where the work is largely done by the inmates. The inmates police the grounds, they have a broom factory and a mattress factory; they do knitting; they have a sewing room, making clothes for many inmates; they have printers, and they are using many of the inmates on the farm, and in addition to that, gentlemen, there is established a department there of basket making and fancy work.

Six weeks before the state fair was held, they employed Miss Ausin in that department. Miss Austin came to look over the field. After seeing the patients, she wondered if she could do anything for them. They were lying in their beds; she could not induce them to get up for several weeks. She finally interested them in fancy work

and basket making. They greatly improved, and finally she interested 50 of those women, who had been more dead than alive and not interested in anything, and they were eager in the morning when the hour came, at which time they could begin their work. Gentlemen, as a result of this, three of those inmates have been absolutely restored of sound mind and have left the institution and have gone back to their homes.

Now, I want to say this, that the number of patients who are now employed and given occupation amounts to 809; that was the figure given in the report a few days ago.

It may well now be asked, after you have seen what the physical improvements have been, how that has been carried on. You have seen there in the words that have not yet been touched their conditions, those of you who have visited them, and I do earnestly urge that every member of this legislature who has not been there will take personal interest in the work and feel that it is part of his interest and see the benefits you are conferring on these people.

Now I wish to say that since the report of the board of regent was made up—it was done about the 20th of December, at the request of the comptroller general—they have found that they carried over this balance that I have alluded to—\$17,885. The request for appropriations by the board of regents was based on their information and the figures before them on the 20th of December.

Having been in conversation with some of the regents, I learn from them that inasmuch as they have found that they will cut out the item of \$20,000 which they have asked for this year for the matter of equipment. I, therefore, make this recommendation that you will provide for the maintenance of the institution the \$325,000 asked for, which includes the salary of the superintendent and all other expenses of maintenance; also provide for the \$150,000 requested for the purpose of continuing the improvements.

Just a word here in reference to their asking for \$325,000, where they used only \$310,000 last year. Last year this work was all new to them, and they, knowing that their expenditures could not exceed the appropriation, necessarily held down every item. They could not do certain things they felt necessary, because of this fear of exceeding the appropriation. You can realize that the eight months which this board and the superintendent have been in charge have been active months indeed. They have had to go slowly having to make step and there are many things that they have kept down, but those of you who have been to the institution and have seen what is to be done there realize this work.

As I stated to you, I feel that the results of the management have justified me in the appointment of Dr. Williams.

I desire to say in respect to Dr. Williams being paid \$500 a month, that he does not have a single perquisite that went with that office; he does not have the use of the house; he does not have water, lights, fuel, vegetables, servant, horses, carriages and even automobiles. He lives in his own house, and he does not get one cent in perquisites or anything else from that institution, except the \$250 a month provided in the appropriation bill, and the money which I paid out of my own pocket so I want you to bear this in mind that the superintendent heretofore received \$3,000 or \$1,400 in these perquisites, conservatively estimated, whereas Dr. Williams gets \$500 a month and no a single perquisite goes with it.

I want to say just a word on another matter. I feel it is but due to the board of regents, who have given their time and energies and thought to the work of this institution, to say of them that I do not believe that I could have selected a board who had more average talent along the several lines of their training, and that knowledge was only to be equalled by the efficiency and ability which those men have brought to that institution.

I have endeavored to give you a plain statement of facts connected with this institution. In doing this I have discharged my responsibility. The responsibility now rests on you to carry on efficiently and ably this great work. Economy in this institution will not consist in cutting off expenditures, but rather in seeing that the money spent is wisely spent, getting a dollar's worth for every dollar spent, in giving better treatment to these patients.

Remember that they come from every county and every section of the state, and there are few of us who are now representing the people of the state who have not friends and relatives in this institution. Is there any work that can appeal to our human hearts to a greater degree than the care of these unfortunates? These inmates are in the institution by no will or act of theirs, but are there by reason of an affliction brought by causes beyond human control.

It is our solemn duty and obligation to give these people the very best treatment and skill that can be found. It is our bounden duty to make this institution not only better than it has been in the past, but the best in the land. I do not urge this work to the credit of the Manning administration, but rather that it can be put down as the result of your painstaking, kindly and humane thought for the welfare of these people. You can do nothing that will make a more enduring monument to your wisdom and to your foresight, to your human kindness and charity.

I will leave his matter in your hands, with the confident assurance that, with the full understanding of the conditions of this institution and its imperative needs, you will discharge that obligation in such a way that it will be a credit to you, representing the people of South Carolina; that it will be a credit to the state of South Carolina, and will show to the world that we are Christians living in a Christian land, and recognizing the highest purpose to discharge our duties, both to God and to our suffering fellow-men.

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